FINANCIAL AND COMMUNICIAL.

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185

Buff., Roch. & F. 50
Bur., C. & & N. 25
Cameron Coal. — 35
Canadian Fac. 6016
Cent. lows. — 2
Ches. & O. 44
C. & O. 1st pf. 7
C. & O. 2d pf. 8
Ches. & O. 45
Chic. & All. pf. 162
Chic. & All. pf. 162
Chic. & N. 41
Chic. & N. 45
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FUSES TO REOPEN THE CASE.

Addaytte by the Speaker and Many Others Denying the Charges of Bribery, Tamper-ing with Pell Books, and all Other Charges on which Thobe Based his Contest,

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Every member of the House Committee on Elections was in at-tendance this morning to resume the consideration of the Thobe-Carliale contested elec-tion case. Mr. T. F. Hallam of Covington, Ky., appeared in behalf of Speaker Carlisle and Mr. J. Hale Sypher appeared for the contestant. The Chairman announced that the presentation of affidavits in behalf of the contestes

was in order.

Mr. Hallam said he took the position that sufficient cause had not been shown for re-opening the case. The action of the counsel on the other side in presenting affidavits at the last session seemed to show that they con-curred in that belief. Among the things stated by the contestant in his affidavit was one to the effect that John A. Goodson. Chief of Police of Covington and brother-in-law of Mr. Carliale, had said one or two days after the election that Mr. Carliale had been defeated and that Charles Easton of Covington would so testify. In answer to that the counsel read tively denying the statements. Goodson also denies emphatically the assertion made by counsel for the contestant that some relative of Carlisle's had approached Mr. Wood, formerly Thobe's counsel, for the purpose of influ-encing him. He says that he is the only relative of Mr. Carlisle living near Covington, and he declares that neither he nor any other person, so far as he is concerned, ever in any manner approached or attempted to approach Wood or any other person in Carlisle's behalf.

Wood or any other person in Carleies belief An amdavit by Horace Cameron, a reporter of the Cincinnati Evening Telegram, was read, in which Cameron recites the substance of a conversation with Mr. Carliele the day after election, in which Mr. Carliele said that he did not know whether or not he had been defeated, but if he had been, he would feel a sense of personal relief such as he had not experienced in ten years. Affiant says that he had several conversations with Thobe, but never told him that Carlisle admitted that he was defeated. On the contrary, he told him that he (Thobe) To meet the statement made by Mr. Thob

touching the meeting of Mr. Carlisle's friends on election night, the counsel produced an amdavit signed by Judge George G. Perkins, W. W. Cleary, Commonwealth's Attorney, and a number of other gentlemen, who declare that no meeting of the kind described could have been held without their knowledge, and that they know of no such conference or meeting. One of the signers of the affidavit, that they know of no such conference or meeting. One of the signers of the affidavit, George C. Davis, was, said Mr. Hallam, the gentleman who occupied the room in the Federal building, where the conference was alleged to have taken place. Mr. Hallam called attentien to the fact that P. Casey, janitor of the Federal building, was the only person who was particularly named as having been present at the conference, and as having admitted that Mr. Carlisle had been defeated, but that it had been fixed up. Casey's affidavit was produced declaring that the statement was not true in whole or in part, and that he did not know of any attempt to count in Mr. Carlisle, nor did he believe that any such conference as was alleged had been held.

Mr. Hallam said that an obscure charge had been made by one Chas, Maunder that on the night after the election Mr. Carlisle was seen figuring about Newport in the vicinity of the hallot boxes engaged in conversation with Mr. Hatch. In reply to this charge he read the affidavit of M. W. Queen that on the night of the election he, his brother, and Mr. Carlisle attended a social gathering at the house of A. B. Barry, and remained there from T until 3 o'clock, and then went home to his brother's house, where Carlisle was residing. On the night after the election Carlisle went home at 8 o'clock and went immediately to bed. This affidavit is corroborated by an affidavit from Henry E. Queen.

Touching Mr. Sypher's statement that R. W.

Henry E. Queen.

Touching Mr. Sypher's statement that R. W. Nelson had declined to participate in the meeting of Mr. Carlisie's friends, and had taken his hat and left the meeting when its object was explaired to him. Mr. Hallam read a lefter from Mr. Nelson to the Speaker declaring that he never attended such a meeting, and knew nothing of it. In answer to the statements impugning the correctness of the poll books of Verona precinct. Boone county, the counsel produced and read affidavits by M. T. Garnett, who has custody of the poll books, G. Winston, and Wm. Piper, a Republican, declaring that the books appeared to be correct in every particular, and the signatures in the handwriting of the election officers. J. H. Callahan, who was Sheriff of the precinct, in his affidavit declares that all of the votes were correctly returned, and that he witnessed personally the signatures of the indges to the books.

Mr. Hallam pext turned his attention to the affidavit of John J. Pierce of Cincinnati, to the affidavit of John J. Pierce of Cincinnati, to the affidavit of John J. Pierce of Cincinnati, to the laftest that, with the exception of one precinct, all of the returns of Carroll county appear to be in the same handwriting. To meet this he broduced the affidavit of R. F. Harrison, the Dounty Glerk, who, as custodian of the poll books, exhibits them to the committee and af-Touching Mr. Sypher's statement that R. W.

produced the affidavit of R. P. Harrison, the Dougty Clerk, who, as custodian of the pollooks, exhibits them to the committee and afterms the correctness of the vote. Mr. Hallam declared that an examination of the papers, which could be made by the committee itself, would estiatly them that the signatures to the returns were not in one handwriting. A. T. Leep, a night of Labor of Carrollton, makes affidavit that he was present in Thobe's interest when he vote of Carroll county was counted, and that he found the returns to be fair and beyond question as to correctness. Similar affidavits from five of the eight precincts of Carroll county were presented.

Mr. Hallam read an affidavit by Stephen solar, a policeman of Covington, wherein he says that he has several times recently been approached by counsel for Thobe asking him to make a midavit that he had seen Carlisle and a detective named Hance entering the office of the Side Journal on the evening after election, and that it might be to his interest to make such an affidavit.

Mr. Hallam next read the affidavit of Speaker Carlisle as tollows:

she State Journal on the evening after election, and that it might be to his interest to make such an affidavit.

Aff. Hallam next read the affidavit of Speaker Carlisle, as follows:

The affidavit of J. O. Carlisle says that he has carefully read the statements contained in the affidavit of Charles Kaunder, filed before the committee on Jan. 6, 1883, and he says that the statements contained in the said affidavit, so far as they relate to him. this affiant, also and the says that the was not at the colorist they particular. He says that he was not at the colorist they particular. He says that he was not at the colorist they particular. He says that he was not at the colorist they particular. He says that he was not at the colorist they are the said strength of the colorist they are the said strength of the said stre

Affiant says that he has read the affidavis of H. I

ing of Nov. 3, 1880, as any time after 0 octock or about 8 octock.

Affiant says that he has read the affidavit of H. E. Queen, and that the statements therein contained as to the whereabouts of this affiant on the evening of Nov. 2 and 2 and

station. It is a second of the effect that the any of the counties in said district were sleayed for four, five, or six days are uncountary, he says that the poll books and as were publicly opened and the votes official certified on the third day after the twist off to write on Nov. 4, 1804, in overy county in accept that in the country of Trimbia that

CARLISLE KEEPS HIS SEAT.

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board.

Mr. Hallam said that the whole case rested upon the statement that Wood, a leading attorney, had been bribed, and the intimation was that the bribery had been done by one of Mr. Carlisle's relatives, It had also been stated that Wood told Thobe that there was money in the case for both of them if he would consent to drop the contest. In reply he read Wood's affidavit emphatically denying these statements.

Mr. Carlisle's relatives. It had also been stated that Wood told Thobe that there was money in the case for both of them if he would consent to drop the contest. In reply he read wood's affidavit emphatically denying these statements.

Mr. Hallam next produced and read letters sent by Mr. Sypher to Lee Crandall, who, he said, acted as a go-between in the correspondence between Wood. Thobe, and Sypher. In one of the letters Sypher says that he will remain in the case by Wood's consent, but expects to coarrol it when it comes to Washington, adding that the political and diplomatic management of such cases has quite as much to do with success as legal proceedings, and it in such matters he has decided advantages over every lawyer in the District. In another letter Mr. Sypher calls attention to the necessity for providing the ways and means for such an expensive contest as this against the Speaker, and says that if retained he might enlist not only the sympathy of his Republican friends in the House, but also the aid of some of his protectionist friends. Mr. Hallam then closed his case in a few words, and half an hour was granted Mr. Sypher to reply. He reitersted the statement made by him, that the returns of the outlying districts had been withheld, and commented on the fact that Carlisle's counselhad not brought forward the telegrams sent to those districts. Mr. Heard suggested that it was the duty of the contestant to bring in the telegrams, contained. There was he declared though affirmative proof in this case to hang half a hundred men in the sixth Kentucky district, if the offence of ballot-box stuffingwere a capital one. He declared that if Carlisle's wore a man he would be before this committee was in under the minimum of the

AUNT NANCY GERB'S DEATH.

The Secret of Indian John's Silver Mines and

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Jan. 14.-There died few days ago in the town of Rockland, Sullivan county, a remarkable old woman known a daughter of the earliest permanent settler of ago, when the locality was a wilderness, in a log cabin that stood a few rods from the spot where she died. She never married, and during her long life she never set foot across the borders of her native town, except once to attend a camp meeting, and on two or three seat as a witness before the courts.

She was a woman of good mind, though eccentric, and her memory was an ample store-house of traditions and incidents of the early history of the Delaware River valley. She had a vivid recollection of "Indian John," one of the last of the aboriginal race that once inhabited the valley, the mystery of whose silver and lead mines is a theme of wonder and speculation among the denizens of the valley down to this day. The Indian for a long time supplied the early settlers with lead in considerable quantities, and rudely smelted, and occasionally with specimens of silver ore that were nearly pure, and appeared to have been dug out of the native rock with no other tool than a hatchet. He obstinately refused, even when tempted by rum, to disclose to the whites the location of the mines from which he procured the precious metals. Once old Joseph Geer, Aunt Nancy's father, undertook to follow the Indian by stealth on one of his trips after the coveted ores, but the attempt was quickly detected and cut short by a threatening movement of the redskin's dangerous rifle. The Indian died many years ago, when Aunt Nancy was a very young girl, and the secret of his treasure store was buried with She was a woman of good mind, though ecening movement of the redskin's dangerous rifle. The Indian died many years ago, when Aunt Nancy was a very young girl, and the secret of his treasure store was buried with him. The copular belief in the existence of rich mines in the neighborhood has never faded out, and the whole region thereabouts has been prospected and explored time and again by geologists, mineralogists, dreamers, and cranks without discovering Indian John's famous silver and lead mines.

The redskin did disclose, however, to old Joseph Geor, in gratitude for some favor received, the secret of a preparation of native herbs efficacious in curing the bite of a rattle-snake—a particularly valuable piece of knowledge in a section where the dreaded reptiles abound. The father, and after his death, Aunt Nancy, kept the secret of the compound, but administered it to sufferers who applied to them without money or price, and always, it is said, with wonderful success. The secret of the rich mines, is now buried out of knowledge in the grave of the last person who possessed it.

The Great Fire in Indianapolis. INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 14.—The fire here last light was in the heart of the wholesale section of the city, and the stores destroyed were all among the largest on the street. The huge among the largest on the street. The huge buildings were packed from cellar to garret with goods. The spring stock of goods had just been stowed away, and thousands upon thousands of dollars that had left the safes of merchants only a few days ago, went up in the fiames. Among the losses were: George W. Btout, groceries, stock and building, \$80.000; J. O. Wright, building, \$50.000; D. P. Erwin & Co., dry goods stock, \$200.000; Berkshire Life Insurance Company building, \$50.000; C. B. Cones, Bon & Co., overalls, stock, \$100.000; Tanner & Buillivan, tinners' supplies, stock, \$70.000; Pearson & Weizel, queensware, stock, \$40.000; V. T. Malott, building, \$20,-000; McKee & Branham, boots and shoes, stock, \$75,000. Total loss, \$708,000; insurance, \$637,500.

Anti-Polygamy in the Utah Legislature, SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 14 .- In the House of Representatives yesterday afternoon Mr. Hoge punishment of bigamy and polygamy in Utah. and virtually reenacting the Congressional leg-

and virtually reenacting the Congressional legislation on those subjects. The bill was read and referred to the Committee on Judiciary. Representative King (Mormon) introduced a similar bill, which was read by its title and referred to the same committee.

This move was taken by the Mormons to put themselves on record as being in earnest when they last summer adopted a constitution containing an anti-polygamy clause. So anxious are the Mormons for statehood that there is little doubt as to the passage of the bill.

Drumming Up Socialist Recruits.

CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 14 .- A man named Barneau, from Fort Wayne, is in the city to get Socialist recruits to go to Chicago. He has succeeded in enlisting ten men, who, it is alsucceeded in enlisting ten men, who, it is alleged, have been supplied by the Socialist clubs of Chicago with railroad tickets and \$10 in cash spices to go to that city.

Barneau asserts that he was present at the Haymarket riot, and says the Chicago Socialists are adding to their numbers recruits from all over the country. He leaves for Birmingham to-day, where he expects to obtain not less than twenty or thirty new men. He says that there will be a terrible Socialist uprising in Chicago in less than ninety days.

The Liberals Triumph in Manitoba. WINNIPEO, Jan. 14 .- After an existence of barely six weeks the Harrison Government resigned last night, and accompanied by all the Conservative members of the local Legislature will henceforth take their seats on the opposition benches. For the first time in the history of kinnitoba the Liberais now hold the reins of power, but as they will be compelled to appeal to the people at an early day it is quite possible the Conservatives may not remain out of office one of the Hon. John Aurguay will lead the Conservatives in emposition of the Hon. barely six weeks the Harrison Government re-

SOCIAL LIFE IN WASHINGTON.

ONLY FOUR WEEKS AND THREE DAYS LEFT IN THE PRESENT SEASON.

hen Comes Ash Wednesday, a Time for Rest and Repentance—A Round of Cabi-net Receptions During the Week—That of Mrs. Whitney was a Social Event Equalled Only by the Reception and Ball at the British Legation—Senator Jones's House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 .- The very short season of six weeks is melting away like dew be-fore the rising sun. The four weeks and three days left seem as nothing at all for all the social things planned beforehand. But at the present rate of speed, society will be pretty limp and weary at the end of the four weeks and three days. The let-up comes with Ash Wednesday. and repentance.

It is the day visiting that puts the last straw

on society's tired back—the calling business, which can only be evaded by one woman in official circles. The mistress of the House neither makes nor returns calls. The mistress of the White House, be she inclined to gavety or not, has an easy time as compared Benstors.

on stated occasions. But the occasions need not be frequent, and this year they are not frequent. The wife of a Cabinet officer or wife of a Senator is expected to open her house to the public every week on a stated day. The card of the visitor does not make these receptions less the hostess shakes hands-strangers she has never before put her eyes on, and may never see again. In the long run, she does as much handshaking as the mistress of the White House. Then there are the dinner parties. many all through the season, and there are evening receptions, with elaborate suppers or refreshments for several hundred guests at is expected to do, and then comes the last straw in returning calls. If the Senator is well known, if he has his own house here, and if people like him and his house, there is almost a demand in the expectation that he will entertain. It is the same with the Cabinet officer. lives on his salary, there are no great expecta-tions by the people. But if he once shows his hand as a true host in his own house, then he is in for all that society demands to make so-

clety happy.

Now, on the contrary, the President may do very little besides the handshaking at official and public receptions. He need not serve refreshments if he does not choose, even at offi-

cial receptions, when guests are really guests by card invitation, and the mistress of the White Mouse is absolutely independent, and the white Mouse is absolutely independent, and the white Mouse is absolutely independent, and the control of the

wondering whether Mr. and Mrs. Dickinson are to be a social acquisition to the Cabinet circle.

The reception on Friday evening by Secretary and Mrs. Whitney was a social event, bringing into their handsome house a brilliant company. There were no elaborate floral decorations, but reses, lilies, and hyacinthes enough to lend their beauty and perfume. Mrs. Whitney received in a gown of violetnurple velvet and tulle, with violets on the low corsage and skirt draperies. Her ornaments were diamonds and rubles. It was a beautiful and effective toilet. Among the foreign guests were Sir Charles and Lady Tupper, and Mr. Chamberiain. Lady Tupper's gown was black, having the high corsage of beaded lace and the skirt releved by rellow satin under black lace. Her ornaments were diamonds. Mrs. Sloam of New York wore one of the most beautiful gowns, a soft gray velvet with silver trimmings, Miss Winslow of Boston wore a pale yellow moire gown, with draperies of yellow beated lace. Another very beautiful gown was a bide and silver brocade worn by Benator Spooner's wife. Her ornaments were diamonds. The daughter of John Bigelow wore a white moire and lace gown. The British Minister brought two daughters. Miss Fiora West wors white tulle and moire, and Miss Amelia West wore yellow tulle and moire. After 12 o'clock the young people danced an hour or two. As a social event it was only second to the British Legation ball. Much may be said about the beauty of Secretary Whitney's house and the unlimited means at Mrs. Whitney's command, but it is the happy manner of the bost and house that goes and sour to the proper was a social event it was only second to the best and house that goes and the unlimited means at Mrs. Whitney's command, but it is the happy manner of the bost and house that goes and the proper to the good and the second to the best and house that goes and the unlimited means at the second to the best and house that goes and the proper to the good and the second to the best and house that goes and the proper to the good

Whitney is a woman of generous impulse and sunny temper. She gets a great deal of pleasure out of life by giving a great deal of pleasure to other people, and there is no house at the capital extending warmer hospitality, and where guests are more sure of genuine enjor-

where guests are more sure of genuine enjorment.

Senator and Mrs. Hearst will give a reception on Tuesday evening. The invitation is. To meet Miss Anthony," who is their guest. The wife of Senator Eustia will give a tea from 4 to 7 on Tuesday. On Wednesday Mrs. Robert Fleming will give a tea from 4 to 7.

The President's second State dinner will be on Thursday evening, and in honor of the diplomatic corps. Ministers and Charge d'Affairs who are Acting Ministers are invited. Secretaries of legations are not invited. Among the ladies, only wives are asked, except when a daughter is hostess, as, for instance, Miss West, who is always asked with the British Minister. One other young woman in the diplomatic corps has been a guest at the diplomatic dinners. Miss Alien, the daughter of the late Minister of Hawaii, accompahied her father, taking the place of her mother, not then living. The Secretary of State and the Chairman of the Senate and House Committees on Foreign Affairs are usually included among the guests.

Friday was a day of rain and teas, but the

man of the Senate and House Committees on Foreign Affairs are usually included among the guests.

Friday was a day of rain and teas, but the already downpour outside in no wise interfered with pouring out tea and general good cheer in doors. Mrs. John Hayes' rooms were filled with guests from 4 to 7. Mrs. Hayes was assisted by her young friend, Miss Denison of Ohio. Among the Friday receptions one of the most agreeable was at the home of Commissioner Black. Mrs. Black is a charming hostess, and on Friday she had to assist her mother. Mrs. Griggs. Mrs. Ropputt. Mrs. McDonaid, Miss Scott, Senator Blackburn's daughters, and Miss Oberly. On Friday evening Mr. and Mrs. Henry Edwards of the British Legation, gave a dinner to Mr. Chamberiain.

The Swedish Minister is to leave Washington for Constantinople, having recently been transferred to the Bultan's court. Mr. and Mrs. De Reuterskield expect to leave here about the last of March. They will have been at this post just three years, coming direct from Paris, where they spent seven years in the diplomatic service. Mr. and Mr. De Reuterskield are young, accomplished, fond of social life, and they are as popular with Americans as with the foreign circle,

Judge and Mrs. Savage of Nebraska are visiting Senator and Mrs. Manderson.

The wife of Senator Daniel held her first reception on Thursday. Among her assistants were Mrs. W. H. Lee and Mrs. O'Farrell of Virginia.

One of the pretty young girls at the Presi-

were Mrs. W. H. F. Lee and Mrs. O'Farrell of Virginia.
One of the pretty young girls at the President's reception on Thursday evening was Senator Waithall's daughter, Miss Courtney Waithall. She is a fair brunette, with large dark eyes, brilliant color in her cheeks, and a petite figure. She were pink silk and roses.
On Thursday evening Major and Mrs. Powell gave a reception in honor of Prof. Gilman of Johns Hopkins University.
Senator Farwell's house was opened on Thursday, Mrs. Farwell receiving, assisted by Miss Paige and Miss Paige Brian of Chicago.
Mrs. Dekovan, the Senator's daughter, who arrived a week ago with the intention of spending a month with her parents, was called home by a telegram telling of Mr. Dekovan's sudden illness.

COHNERLD AROUND AGAIN.

He's Come Back from Canada to Work Of

Isidor Cohnfeld, the feather merchant who departed from New York when his affairs got into a tangle, and has been sojourning in Canada, is back in town again under an undermunity from arrest was guaranteed to Mr. Cohnfeld, as far as George H. Lichtenheim was concerned, if he would come back and arrange a settlement. Mrs. Lichtenheim went to Canada for that purpose. Mr. Cohnfeld owed Mr. Lichtenheim about \$75.000 borrowed money ada for that purpose. Mr. Cohnfeld owed Mr. Lichtenheim about \$75.000 borrowed money and \$120,000 for endorsements. Mr. Lichtenheim said yesterday that, as far as he was concerned, matters had been settled satisfactorily, although not as well as he had expected.

It is understood that Mr. Cohnfeld is to pay his creditors is full, on time probably, within four years. He will conduct the business under the management of a committee of creditors, of which the Park Bank will be at the head, and will receive a percentage as compensation for his services until all the debts are paid.

Mr. Blumenstiel of Blumenstiel & Hirsch said yesterday that Mr. Cohnfeld had had a bitter experience, and he expected he would work hard to build up the business again.

Mr. Cohnfeld is not at his residence at Fifty-seventh street, but is stopping at a private hotel. Mr. Cohnfeld is reported to have had a large amount of assets when he started for Canada and it is assumed that he brought these back with him when he returned on Sunday.

A committee of his creditors, it is said, will have an influence in the management of the business. Mr. Cohnfeld's liabilities are \$780.000. The amount of his ready assets has never been stated, it is believed that they will reach to something like \$300.000.

The Sun reporter was informed that Mr. Cohnfeld returned to New York alone. The whereabouts of Mrs. Olsen, the woman who was arrested in Detroit with \$39.000 Government bonds belonging to Mr. Cohnfeld is not known, except possibly to Mr. Cohnfeld and his counsel. known, except possion to air common his counsel.

The pleasure felt by the creditors of Mr. Connfeld at his reappearance did not doter two of them from getting judgments against him yesterday. One judgment was in favor of William Lewis for \$6.361.65; the other, for \$8,-442.92, in favor of Charlos B. Henry.

Hard Work to Heid the Patti Ticket Frand.

George Benson, with several aliases, the adventurer who, in the fall of 1836, defrauded Mme. Patti and Marcus R. Mayer to the tune of \$26,400 by selling concert tickets through \$26,400 by selling c Hard Wark to Held the Pattl Ticket Fraud. Mexico ahead of the regular advance agent was arraigned at Jefferson Market Police Court

yesterday, before Judge White, and was discharged for lack of evidence.

Detectives were on hand with a warrant and took Benson to United States Commissioner

Detectives were on hand with a warrant and took Benson to United States Commissioner Shields's office, and he was again remanded to Police Headquarters.

Counsellor Prevost appeared before the Commissioner with his complaint in the afternoon, and De Laucey Nicoll was at his side to assist him. Peter Mitchell fought every sentence of the complaint. It charges that Benson, called Chas. Bourton in the affidavit, wilfully caused to be printed forged and unauthorized tickets for opera performances announced and advertized to take place in the city of Mexico in December, 1886. Lawyer Mitchell contended that under the common law, Benson, not being actually present nor printing the forged tickets, could not therefore be held for forgery, nor be extradited under the treaty. Along wrangle followed, and Commissioner Lyman decided to issue a warrant, basing his action on the decision of the Massachusetts State Court in convicting a man who had caused to be printed and circuiated bogus tickets for transportation over the Central Railroad between Buffalo and Albany. This conviction was subsequently reversed, but Commissioner Lyman said that he did not fear a suit for faise imprisonment. The examination was set for Tuesday morning. Benson was taken from Police Headquarters to Ludlow street jail.

Six of Them Thrown Out and Honore Easy. Nathan Glauber sued Morris Isaacs to recover \$6,500 damages for injuries sustained in a collision in Central Park. The plaintiff averred that he was thrown out of his wagon with his wife and sister-in-law and badly hurt. The defendant denied this, and averred that he and defendant denied this, and averred that he and his daughter and another lady had been thrown out of their wagon and suffered injury therefrom. The trial lasted two days in Judge Freedman's Courtlast week, and the jury found a verdict for the defendant. After the jury retired, and before they agreed, it was stipulated that the verdict in this case should stand as the verdict in another case in which Mrs. Nathan Glauber was sueing Isaacs to recover for about the same amount for her injuries sustained from the same collision. Justice John Henry McCarthy of McCarthy, Lawrence & Buckley; appeared for the defendant, and Charles M, Hough for the biaintiff.

Meaney Must Move Out.

Patrick J. Meaney will have to evacuate his garrison next to the Third Avenue Theatre. The owners wanted to rebuild, but he wouldn't give up his lease. They began to tear the building down, but Meaney stopped that. Then they got the Board of Health to condemnas dangerous the remains of the building, wherein Meaney still sold beer and lived with his family. Meaney got an injunction against the Board of Health. The police railed off the sidewalk as a caution to pedestrians, but a gate was made for Meaney's customers. Yesterday Judge Andrews dissolved the injunction. give up his lease. They began to tear the build

William Watson's Will,

The will of William Watson of the town of West Chester, who died on Sept. 11, 1887, was offered for probate in the Surrogate's Court at White Plains yes for probate in the Surrogate's Court at White Plains yes-terday. The estate is estimated at \$150,000. Counsel for the next of kin interposed objections to the probate, and asked for an adjournment, which was granted. The will bequeathed to Watson's nice. Alice I yes, a daugh-ter of Howard I yes, \$3,000; to Samuel Warren, clerk in the employ of the estate of William Watson. \$1,000; to his gardener, theorys Thompson. \$1,000; to his old truck driver and faithful servant. John Rafferty of this clip, \$1,001, and to his brother in-law. Howard I yes, \$1,000, All the remainder of his estate he gives to his wife, Elizabeth T. Watson, and her heirs in fee simple. He appoints his wife executive, and Howard I yes, his brother-in-law, executor.

This to a Variation on Quali Enting. Oakey Kecker of this city wants to enter sparrow-sating contest with some one with good diges-tive organs for SiOO anide, the one pating the greatest number at one sitting to bet this shake, and the poser of the property company has a new terms.

ever, the dulness has not, as is very often the case, resulted in lower prices; on the contrary, the market has shown phenomenal strength. This was due in part to the continuous and increasing purchases of the better class of railroad bonds, presumably for investment. About the only noteworthy developments in the financial community have been the reduction in the Bank of England rate of discount which is a recognition. land rate of discount, which is a recognition by that institution of the plethors of money is London, and the culmination of the upward movement in the market for sterling exchange. This last was brought about in part by the reduction in the Bank of England rate, but more by the cessation of demand and the purchase of securities for foreign account.

The money market has been decidedly easier, with call loans ruling at 8 to 4 % cent. while time accomodations are readily negotiated at 4% to 5% % cent. seconding to the character of the collateral.

The general trade reports are of a moderate land rate of discount, which is a recognition 18 Mut. Un. Tel. 6a. 56 6 Ner. Pac. Term. 181. 101 6 Nor. P. 2d c. 1005 8 N. J. C. genl 5s. 90 3 N. Mo. 181. 1129 10 N. J. E. 1148 5 N. Y. A. Nor. 2d. 54

with call loans ruling at 50.4 weeth, while time accomodations are readily negotiated at 4% to 5% Weent, according to the character of the collaterul.

The general trade reports are of a moderate movement of merchandise and quiet business, but of a universal expectancy of better times within a few weeks. The mercantile failures for the week were considerably less numerically than last year. The railroad earnings continue to reflect a good volume of traffic and well-maintained rates, except in the regions west and southwest of Chicago. For the first week in January the gross earnings of forty-three roads show an increase of 16% per cent, as compared with the corresponding week of last year. The coal trade is, of course, more active at higher prices on account of the Reading strike. The iron trade also appears to have derived some benefit from the strike, so far as prices are concerned, since a firmer tone is reported.

The week closes with Wall street in the main confident of a better market, though there is a feeling of discouragement on account of the continued dulness. At the same time it has been demonstrated to the extent of forged sales of a number of seats in the Stock Exchange that there is no money in selling stocks all that was needed to start an active speculation, and that will probably be supplied in due time.

As compared with the final prices of last Saturday the active list is igenerally higher. The few noteworthy net gains are those of Sa Western in Orescon Improvement, 1% in Jersey Central and in Norfolk and Western, 1% in Pacific Mail, 1 in Northwestern, 3 in St. Paul, and X in Western Union and in Colorado Coal. The other net changes are fractional, even Reading gaining % Weent. Fort Worth and Denver City is an exception in closing 1% were sales of Cotton Oil Trusts at 32% to 33%.

test 11,001,000.

The control of the

Total reserve.\$103,653,200 \$100,080,600 Inc. \$5,440,200 Reserve reg'd. \$2,826,475 \$0,800,125 Iuc. 481,640 Surplus ...... \$10,820,725 \$15,701,275 Inc. \$4,064,530 The surplus a year ago was \$18,611,800.

The gross earnings of the Richmond and West Point Terminal Company for December were \$1,574,182, an increase of \$251,468, as compared with the same month of 1886.

with the same month of 1886.

The Financial Chronicle compilation of railroad earnings shows that 114 roads earned
gross in December \$29.233.642 upon 64.292
miles, an increase over the same month of 1886
of \$2.956,402, or 11.2 \$\frac{3}{2}\$ cent. upon an increase
in mileage of 8.709 miles, or 6.1 per cent. For
the year 110 roads earned \$360.299,567 gross,
an increase over 1886 of \$44.213,330, or 13 \$\frac{3}{2}\$
cent. The earnings per mile were \$5.603,
against \$5.051 in 1886, an increase of \$652, or
10.9 \$\frac{3}{2}\$ cent.

The final affect on the road of \$450.

The final effort on the part of the stockholders of the Baltimore and Chio Rallroad Company to authorize an issue of \$5.000.000 third preferred stock was made to-day and failed. What the funding syndicate will do under the circumstances has not been divulged. While it cannot compel the stockholders to authorize the issue it can proposed against the command. it cannot compel the stockholders to authorize the issue, it can proceed against the company for breach of contract. It is understood that one object which the minority stockholders who have forced the company to repudiate its obligations have in view is to compel the syndicate to liquidate the balance of the floating debt of the company by selling the collatoral which is held for the same, and which consists principally of 50,000 abares of Western Union Telegraph stock and the securities received for the express business of the company. Whatever the object or motive of the minority, its course cannot be too severely condemned.

The balances in the Treasury show a small

RS

The balances in the Treasury show a small gain. gain. Jan. 18. Jan. 14.
Gold. 2200, 444,007 2206,577,680
Legal tendera. 16,019,848 16,170,919
Tetals. 222,505,915 522,707,008
filver balance, \$46,583,730, against \$46,203,900 year-effay. Internal revenue receipts for the week, \$2,221,177; customs, \$4,863,969; total of both, \$6,585,146, against \$6,585,818 last week. Public money deposited in national banks, \$48,646,338, against \$46,895,686 last Saturday; bonds to secure such deposits, \$52,514,000, against \$50,033,100 last Saturday. National bank circulation outstanding, \$267, 051,662; lawful money on deposit to redeem retired circulation, \$101,908,655; bonds to secure circulation deposited during the week, \$445, 500; withdrawn, \$950,000.

Money in London. 1% & cent. Discount in the open market, 1% & cent. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £58,000. Paris advices quote 3 & cents at \$1.07%, and checks on London 25.27%.

New York Markets.

### Asked.

B. & O. (E. S.) 5e. 101 -	Reading gni. 6e. 11016	111	Lebigh Valley. 5514	5514
Reading gni. 7e. 111	113	Nov. Central. 85	87	
Reading gni. 7e. 111	113	Nov. Central. 85	87	
Reading gni. 7e. 111	113	Nov. Central. 85	87	
Reading gni. 7e. 151	113	Nov. Pacific. 23	234	
Reading gni. 8e. 8514	Nov. Pacific. 25	234		
Reading gni. 8e. 8514	Nov. Pacific. 67	60		
Reading gni. 8e. 8514	Nov. Pacific. 67	60		
Reading gni. 8e. 861	77	Pennsylvania. 64	64	
R. N. Y. Phila. 1014	1014	Phila. Traction. 67	60	
R. N. Y. A. Phila. 1014	1014	Phila. Traction. 67	60	
R. N. Y. A. Phila. 1014	1014	Phila. Traction. 67	60	
R. N. Y. A. Phila. 1014	1014	Phila. Traction. 67		
R. N. Y. A. Phila. 1014	1014	Phila. Traction. 67		
R. N. Y. A. Phila. 1014	1014	Phila. Traction. 67		
R. N. Y. A. Phila. 1014	1014	Phila. Traction. 67		
R. N. Y. Central. 1014	1014	Phila. Traction. 60		
R. Paul common. 2014	Reading. 334			
Reading gni. 8e. 1014	Phila. Traction. 60			
Reading gni. 8e. 1014	Phila. 1014	Phila. 1014		
Reading gni. 8e. 1014	Phila. 1014	Phila. 1014		
Reading gni. 8e. 1014	Phila. 1014	Phila. 1014		
Reading gni. 8e. 1014	Phila. 1014	Phila. 1014		
Reading gni. 8e. 1014	Phila. 1014	Phila. 1014		
Reading gni. 8e. 1014	Phila. 1014	Phila. 1014		
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Reading gni. 8e. 1014	Phila. 1014	Phila. 1014		
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Reading gni. 8e. 1014	Phila. 1014	Phila. 1014		
Reading gni. 8e. 1014	Phila. 1014	Phila. 1014		
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Sinnerial. HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL

2000年1月1日日 1000年1

Under an agreement entered into this date between extrain security holders of the Rouston and Taxas their Railway Company, the Swithern Pacific Company, and the Contral Trust Company of New York, the undergoed has been appointed a "Purchasing Trustee," will power to perform the duties therein set forth and so reorganize he above railway on the following basis: PLAN.

ILATION OF NEW COMPANY. First Mortgage 50-year

per cent. Gold Bonds. INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

Equal in amount to the present containing first mort-gage bonds. Consolidated Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Gold Bonds to Mature 1912.

INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE SOUTHERS PA-Equal in amount to the present enteranting Consell (both classes), including 1,140 bonds held by the General Kortgage Trustee. General Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Gold Bonds to Mature 1921.

INTEREST GUARANTERD BY SOUTHERN PAGIFIO

Equal in amount to present outstanding "Generals,"
including the 945 bonds hypothecated. 6 Per Cent. Debenture Bonds to Ma-

ture 1897. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED BY SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

Equal to three-quarters of accrued interest on present Consols. 4 Per Cent. Debenture Bonds to

Mature 1897. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED ST BOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY. Equal to two-thirds of accrued interest on present Generals.

Stock - - - - - \$10,000,000 PRESENT SECURITIES.

FIRST MORTGAGE RONDHOLDERS to receive the par of their bonds in new first mortgage bonds, Sobbenus upon deposit of their bonds, and S140 accreed interest in cash when new recurrities are issued.

CONSULIDATED MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS are to receive the par of their bonds in new second mortgage bonds, and for accrued interest S180 in 8 per cent, debenures. UPON DEPOSIT OF THEIR BONDS THEY WILL BE REQUIRED TO PAY ST.50 PER BOND TO DEPRAY THE EXPENSES AND COMPENSATION OF THEIR COMMITTEE.

GENERAL MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS and beides.

THEIR COMMITTER

GENERAL NORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS and belders
of Farmers' Loan and Trust certificates for the same,
are to receive the par of their bonds in new general
mortgage bonds and for accorded interest \$150 in 4 per
cent debentures. UPON DEPOSIT OF THEIR BONDS
OR EXCHANGE OF THEIR PRESENT TRUST CERTIPICATES THEY WILL BE REQUIRED TO PAY \$7.00
PER BOND TO DEPRAY THE EXPENSES AND COMPENSATION OF THEIR COMMITTEE.

OUTSTANDING STOCK WILL BE AllOWED TO PAY \$1.00

OUTSTANDING STOCK WILL BE AllOWED TO PAY \$1.00 OUTSTANDING STOCK will be allowed to participate in the reorganisation upon payment of an assessment, the amount of which and the time for payment is hereafter to be declared by the Purchasing Trustee. Copies of the agreement above referred to may be obtained at the office of the Central Trust Company, 66

Wall 5.
All bondholders and holders of Parmers' Loan and
Trust Company certificates for reneral mortgage bonds
are requested to deposit, without delay, their bonds and
certificates with the t-entral Trust Company, 54 Wall st.
AND MAY DO SO UP TO AND INCLODING PER. 19

Neas.

Negotiable certificates will be issued and proper steps for listing the same upon the Stock Exchange will be taken without delay.

A majority of the scanses have already been deposited.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

By P. P. OLGOTT, Fracident.

The undersigned committees respectfully recommend acceptance by all the bondholders of the above mentioned to the company of the company

acceptance by all the probabilistic tioned reorganization agreement. Dated New York, Jan. 12, 1888.

ALBERT S. ROSENBAUM,

WILLIAM H. POMROV. JOHN F. PATTERSON. Committee of Consolidated Bondholders. HENRY BUDGE of Hallgarten & Co., WILLIAM MERTENS of L. von Hoffman & Co.,

THOMAS L. MANSON, Jr., of Chas. Head & Co., PREDERIC TAYLOR of Frederic Taylor & Co., H. K. PONROY of Pomroy Bros., WILLIAM J. QUINLAN, Jr., CHAS. ROBINSON SMITH,

CHAS. ROBINSON SMITH.
Committee of General Morigage Bondholders.
ESTABLISHED, 1873. TELEPHONE, "JOHN" 183,
BANKING BOUSE OF
ALFRED CARR & CO.,
36 PINE ST., NEW YORK.
Deposits received, interest allowed, commercial paper
discounted.

Deposits received, interest allowed, commercial paper discounted.

NTOUKS, BONDS, AND OHL BOUGHT AND SOLD FOR CAMIS OR ON MARGIN.

CURRESPONDENCE INVITED.

THE CABISA GOLD MINING COMPANY.—The Directors have ordered the sale of 27.000 shares working capital slock. Apply to GKO, W. KUE, Beferences.

References. Sait Lake City, Utah. DESERRET NATIONAL HANK, Sait Lake City, Utah. DESERRET NATIONAL HANK, Sait Lake City, Utah. J. W. KIRK, 6Wall St., New York.

J. W. KIRK, 6Wall St., New York.

ZIMMERMAN & PORSHAY.

BANKERS AND EROKERS.

19 WALL ST. NEW YORK.

Nembers of the New York Stock Exchange.

PTOCKS AND BUNDS BUT GHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. Dealers in builting, specie, foreign bank notes, &c. fine GOLD and KILVEB BARS for JEWELL ERIC use. Exchange on Europe. Beposite received.

subject to check and 4 per cent. interest allowed on daily balances exceeding \$1.000 Diridends.

ST. LOUIS AND SAN PRANCISCO RAIL-

WAY COMPANY,

15 BROAD ST. (MILLS BUILDING).

NEW YORK, Jan. 10, 1888.

The usual dividend (No. 1b) of three and one-half (1946)
per cent on the First Freferred Stock of this Company
for the past six mouths has been this day declared, payable at this office on and after Yeb. 10, 1888, to stock
holders of record at this office on SATURDAY, Jan. 21,
1988, after which no First Freferred Stock Certificates
will be received for transfer until the menting of SATURDAY, Yeb. 11, 1889.

T. W. Lillitz, Treasurer,

URDAY, Peb. 11, 1888. T. W. Lillitt, Treasurer,

LINCOLN SAFE BEPOST COMPANX,

32-38 EAST 42D ST.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11, 1884,

The Board of Trustees has this day declared a semiannual dividend of two and one-haif per cent, paxible
on the 14th day of January, out of the earnings of the
company for the six months ending 19e. 51, 1887.

JOHN R. VAN WORMER, Secretary.

Abscouding Cashler Hatch,

TORONTO, Jan. 14 .- Detectives have discovered that Newton P. R. Hatch, the absording cashier of the United States Express Company of New York, while living in Montreal went under the name of George Harris; also that when he came here he deposited in the Imperial Bank \$3.500 in the name of George Newton. Application was made this morning on behalf of private prosecutors to Judge Faisconbridge for the issue of a writ for the purpose of sucing Hatch, and for an injunction restraining the imperial Bank from paying over the money to any one until the suit against him has been decided. The application was granted.

ALBANY, Jan. 14. -In the case of the People agt, John O'Brien, as receiver of the Broadway Surface Railroad Company, and others, notice of appeal to the Court of Appeals from the decision of the General Term was filed in the ceision of the General Term was filed in the County Clerk's office to-day. The appeal is taken without prejudice to any action the Attorney-figurers may bring to test the validity of the so-called lense and traffic agreements between the late Brondway Surface Rallroad and the Broadway and Seventh Avenue and Twenty-third Street Esilroads.

The Stolon Milwain Bonds Traced, ALBANY, Jan. 14 .- Chief of Police Willard said this afternoon: "We can lay our hands on bonds. They are located very near Albany, and we hope soon to have the thief in custody."
The Chief feels that Inspector Byrnes of New
York and Chief Small of Boston have aided
largely in tracing the property.

Cold Waves

Are predicted with reliable accuracy, and people stable to the pains and aches of rheumatism dread every change to dampor stormy weather. Although we do change to damp or stormy weather. Although we do not claim Hood's Saraparilla to be a positive specific for rheumatism, the remarkable cures it has effected show that it may be taken for rheumatism with reasonable certainty of benefit. Its action in neutralizing the action of the blood, which is the cause of rheumatism, constitutes the secret of the aucease of Hood's Saraparilla in curing this complaint. If you suffer from rheumatism give Hood's Saraparilla a fair trial; we believe it will do you good.

do you good.
"I suffered a long time with rheumatism is my left aunered a long time with rheumatism in my left arm and shoulder, my blood being in a very low condition. I was advised to use Hood's harsaparille, and I did so with great success. Since I have been taking it I have not been troubled with rheumatism, and my blood is in a better condition. "—Mrs. M. MOUNY, SCS Mostrand av., Brooklyn, N.Y.

Av. Brooklyn, H. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

out by all dragists. St. six let B. Propost salving
At 2000 a 00, Aprilessin Level, Man.

100 Booss One Beller